Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, December 23, 1805. [No. 1479.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiſkey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raiſins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Oſnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
India Muſlins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

For Freight or Charter

To Europe or the Weſt-Indies,
THE BRIG
EQUATOR,
Henry Moore, Maſter;

Burthen 230 hhds. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

HUGH SMITH.

Dec. 16. d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels;

Was built in eighteen hundred and two—And is without exception the beſt Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14 dtf.

For Sale or Charter,

The Staunch faſt ſailing
Brig NANCY
about 1400 *barrels burthen,*

Has juſt had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at Hepburn's *Wharf*, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John Mc Gowan, & Co,
City of Waſhington, or to
Lewis Deblois,
alexandria.

Nov. 20 dtf.

Bills on Philadelphia,

At ſhort ſight,

In ſums to ſuit purchaſers, may be had if immediate application is made to

Lawraſon & Fowle.

December 5. d

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400 barrels Corn,
70 boxes freſh Muſkatel and Bloom Raiſins,
For Sale, by
Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 5. d

Kiln-dried Meal.

200 barrels of Corn Meal, well dried, and in nice ſhipping order.

Apply to Mordecai Miller.

December 9. d

44 bales GERMAN GOODS, aſſorted,

And for Sale, on moderate terms,

Lately imported from Bremen by the way of Baltimore.

ROBERT YOUNG.

December 7. dom

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Coleraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

Wm. Hodgson.

November 28. d

Ruſſia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the firſt quality for ſale, by *John. G. Ladd.*

Dec. 2. dtf.

JAMES BACON,

At his Grocery Store, *on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his aſſortment complete.

He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon, } *TEAS,* particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin, and
Souchong
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira,
Buſellos,
Sherry,
Liſbon, } *WINES.*
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Molaſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper. Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

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12 pipes 2d and 3d proof Cognac Brandy
10 hogſheads, } New-England Rum.
13 barrels
20 bags Green Coffee
500 lbs ſingle, double, and treble Battle Powder—
30 hhds. } *Muſcovado Sugars.*
20 bbls.
70 boxes old brown Soap.
40 boxes beſt Havanna Segars.

With a general aſſortment of Liquors and Groceries as uſual; *For ſale by*

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

November 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE
Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes,
And a few Puncheons
NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the houſe of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treaſurer of ſaid Company ten dollars on each ſhare by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, on the firſt day of February, 1806—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of May—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of July—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of September—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompſon, *Treaſurer.*

December 13. dt1ſtFeb

Brew-Houſe—Alexandria.

I NOW have *BEER* ready for delivery, of a quality that I expect will pleaſe.

Thomas Cruſe.

December 13. d2w

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine-flavored Rye Whiſkey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port, } WINES.
Liſbon,
Malaga, and
Teneriffe
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon, } TEAS, Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Hyſon-ſkin, and
Bohea

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.

Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

Wanted immediately,

A quantity of CHESNUT RAILS;

For which caſh will be given. Apply to

J. H. Hooe.

December 12. dtf

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadſby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Reſolved, That the treaſurer notify the ſtock-holders in the Little River Turnpike Company, who have not paid up the ſeveral calls due from them, that the ſituation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cauſe legal proceedings to be had againſt all thoſe who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publiſh this reſolution in one of the newſpapers of Alexandria, Leeſburg, and Wincheſter.

True copy,

Levin Powell, *Preſident.*

Dec. 6. d4w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,

100 ps. brown Ruſſia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Dbk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Ruſſia Duck
100 barrels Boſton Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 caſks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
Weſt India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

WAS FOUND,

Near Robert T. Hooe's wharf,

A TEN DOLLAR BANK NOTE, of the Bank of Alexandria. The owner, by proving the mark and number, may have the ſame on application to the Printer and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

Dec. 19. 3t

New Brewery.

ISAAC ENTWISLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will pleaſe ſuch as uſe it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeaſt may be had at the Brewery.

December 20. d1m

Office of Diſcount and Depoſit,

Washington, December 18, 1805.

Christmas Day being an *Holy Day*, this Office will not be open.

Notes for Diſcount on that day, muſt be left in the Office on Monday the 23d, before 3 o'clock, p. m.

December 19. d

NOTICE.

All thoſe who expected GOODS, from Philadelphia, in the ſchooner Charming Mary, captain Potter, are reſpectfully informed that the GOODS have arrived in the Montezuma, captain Palmer at Ramſey's wharf, where thoſe intereſted will pleaſe make ſpeedy application, as the ſaid ſloop will ſail in a few days for Norfolk. For Freight or Paſſage apply on board, or to

M. Miller.

December 20. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 caſks Red Lead,
38 caſks Patent Shot,
48 caſks Ingot Lead; and
36 ſheets Milled do.

December 18. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muſlins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

MAIL LOST!

ON Saturday, 16th November laſt, was loſt from the Mail Stage, ſomewhere between Oceoquan and Alexandria,

The Colcheſter Way-Mail.

As this Mail could not have got out of the ſtage without aſſiſtance, and that from deſign; I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, to any perſon who will inform me who committed the act of throwing the Mail out of the ſtage on that day.

N. ELICOTT.

December 10. e12t

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Loſt the Little-River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB,* belonging to the heirs of Thomas Mason, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

Joseph Powell, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying a message from the President of the United States—Comprising at full length, all the papers not previously inserted in the National Intelligencer.

(G.)

(Continued.)

Extract of a letter from Josiah Blakely, Esq. consul of the United States at St. Jago in Cuba, to the Secretary of State, dated 7th June, 1805.

"The brig Trio of New York, from Liverpool for New Orleans, cargo dry goods, has been wholly unloaded and is now offered for sale. After taking all the dry goods out of the ship Sovernor Strong of Alexandria, Clark, master, have returned her to the captain.

"Since the last evacuation of Hispaniola, more than one thousand American seamen have been landed in this port, most of them without clothes, and all without any possible means of support, but such as they receive from their own government.

Extract from the same to the same, dated 1st July, 1805.

"The scene of robbery, destruction, evasion, perjury, cruelty and insult, to which the Americans captured by French pirates and brought into this and the adjacent ports, have been subjected, perhaps has not been equalled in a century past."

Here follows a list, received in Mr. Blakeley's letter of the 1st July eighteen hundred and five, of vessels captured by Spanish privateers, designating the name of the vessel captured, of what place, whence sailing, where bound, name of master, cargo, &c. some of which particulars we have omitted.

Vessels.	*When Captured.*	*Privateer.*
Schr. Maria	1805 March 14	*Jalouzie*
Brig Buila	plunder'd March 14	*Languille*
Sch. Tickler	April 4	—
Brig Alert	2	*Regulator*
Sloop Little Jack	1	*Lexperance*
Sch. George	1	*not believed*
Ship Gov. Strong	1	*sanguine*
Brig Trio	—	—
Sch. Ann	April 27	*Regulator*
Brig Ohio	May 6	*Desire*
Ship Ann	— 6	*Do.*
Brig Fame	April 25	*Independence*
Brig Fame	— 6	*La Lize*
Sc. Mary Browning	— 23	—
Brig Sally	— 25	*Jalousie*
Brig Susannah	May 22	*La Lizne*
S. John & James	April 11	*L'Icroyable*
Sch. Harriet	June 4	*Lenard*
Brig Clarissa	May 29	*Lalize.*

St. Juans, Porto-Rico, Sept. 25, 1805.

James Madison, esq. Secretary of State of the U. S. of America.

Sir,

When depredations on neutral property by powers at war, become the order of the day, when no respect is paid to existing treaties, I conceive it a duty incumbent on every individual to note every such infringement, and to give advice of it to the executive of that government to which he belongs.

As I am unaccustomed to a forensic style I shall simply relate my own case, & what has come under my immediate observation during my short stay in this island:

I left Norfolk on the 1st of June last in the brig Catherine bound for the island of Antigua, laden with a cargo of Provisions and lumber, where I arrived and sold said cargo. I left the island of Antigua on the 29th July, with a return cargo, bound back to Norfolk. On the 4th August in lat. 33 deg. 10 min. N. and long. 65 deg. west, was captured by the French brig called General Blanshot, John Baptiste de Bruce commander, and sent into one of the ports at the west end of this island. The privateer plundered me of my stores and ship's provisions and part of the cargo.—The vessel was immediately stripped of her sails and rigging, and sent on shore, my people taken out, put on board of another vessel and sent out of the island.—Under these circumstances I came to the city, and applied to the governor requesting his interference, stating to him that my papers were perfectly regular and that my capture was of course illegal; and I likewise requested him to order security to be given for the amount of my brig and cargo, as the agent of said privateer was a resident merchant of this city. But all my representation has been to no effect. He has absolutely refused to take cognizance of my business. My papers remain in the hands of Mr. Duabon the agent of the captors. I may be detained here for many months to come and the vessel and cargo exposed to a total loss. My trial if any I am to have must be by the dermination of this government either at Guadaloupe or Martinique: thus under the present circumstances this island may become the asylum of pirates and robbers. No pretence has been given for my capture, as I came from an English island I might have English property on board. At the time of capture my cabin boy was carried on board the privateer, put in irons and threatened with severe chastisement unless he would declare that specie was deposited in some part of the vessel.

This attempt proving fruitles I now, in all probability, must be the victim of measures dictated by men without principles of honesty or honor. Thus far as relates to myself. I shall now take the liberty of relating to you some other particulars that have come under my observation. At my arrival at the port of my entry on the west end of the island, I found at anchor the brig Susannah of Portland. (Me) the captain's name I do not recollect; said brig arrived the day before and prize to the same privateer: she was from Portland bound to Jamaica and was taken on her outward bound passage with a cargo of fish and lumber; said brig was immediately unloaded and ballasted with sand, and without more ceremony the captain and crew of said vessel, together with the mate and crew of my own vessel, were shipped off with a very scanty supply of provisions and left to search for the first port they could make. On the 4th instant arrived the brig Polly of Triventon, R. I. captain Tripp, and the 15th instant the schooner Mary-Ann of Boston, captain Anthony, and bound to the island of Barbadoes, loaded with cattle and horses and provisions under deck. They are prizes to Spanish Xebeck from Cadiz bound to Vera Cruz. The captains live still on board with their crews, and remain so for many days to come, while the captor and his agent are prosecuting every measure to effect the comdemnation of said vessels as lawful prizes.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Joseph Leonard.
Native of New-Hampshire,
and resident of Virginia.

New-Orleans, August 7th, 1805.

SIR,

In my communication of the 29th ultimo was inclosed a letter to me, from the Marquis of Casa Calvo, (soliciting that Spanish officers now in this territory may be exempted from the payment of the municipal tax) together with a copy of my answer thereto.

I now have the honor to transmit you a second letter from the marquis, on the subject together with a list of the officers alluded to; and if it be not improper, I should be glad to hear your sentiments as to the propriety of the exemption solicited: my own opinion is, "that the officers generally, who posses property within this territory, are liable to taxation; nor can an exemption be made in favour of the *marquis* and the members of his family, until *he* shall have been recognized by the president as an agent of Spain." You no doubt, will be surprised to find so many foreign officers in this city; the fact is, sir, they are wedded to Louisiana, and necessity alone will induce them to depart. I have repeatedly, by letter and verbally, informed the marquis that the continuance in this territory of "so many Spanish officers so long beyond the right occasion for it," was not seen with approbation, and urged their departure. The marquis has often assured me of his disposition to comply with my wishes, but you will perceive that the inconvenience is not remedied.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
With great respect,
Your humble servant.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

The honorable
JAMES MADISON,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

To the Governor of the Territory of Orleans.

SIR,

In consequence of the letter that your excellency has been pleased to write to me, relating to the doubt which I manifested concerning the persons employed in the commission of limits and other subjects of his Catholic majesty, who are yet in, but about to depart from this province, I enclose to your excellency the lists of the persons who now compose the said commission, together with that of the individuals who are about to depart from this country, as soon as their business therein shall be terminated and also that of the retired individuals, and of the widows on pensions, who may remain in this province. May your excellency live many years.

Signed,
The MARQUIS DE CASA CALVO.
NEW-ORLEANS,
the 2nd of Aug. 1805.

I do certify the above translation.
MOREAU LISLEY, *Interpreter.*

A list of the individuals composing the expedition of the limits of the province of Louisiana, as approved by his Catholic majesty's order of the 20th August, 1804.

Principal commissioner; the brigadier gen. marquis de Casa Calvo:

Associate commissioner; lieut. col. don Joseph Martinex, de Crosa, brigade maj. in the corps of engineers:

Secretary; the commissary at war ad honores, don Andrew Lopes Armesto;

Clerk; the first sergeant of the regiment of the Havanna, Antonia Martines;

Capt.; don Nicolas Finiels;

Captain in the army; don Stephen Minor;

Captain in the militia; don Thomas Power;

Chaplain; don Sebastian Gili;

Surgeon; don Joachim Ablandedo;

Commander of the escorting troops; don Benigno Gareior Calderon, adj. in the regiment of Louisiana;

Serjeant of the same; John B. De la Cruiz, with a corporal and ten grenadiers;

Adjutant; don Ignatius Fernandez, adj. of the regiment of Louisiana;

Officer of the revenue; don John Tala;

Clerk of the same; don Felix Tala, his son;

Surgeon of the hospital; don Fernando Moreno;

Commandant of the galliot and smaller boats; don Anthony Molina;

Carpenter; Manuel Guillemain.

NOTE.

That for the purpose of purchasing timber for the navy, the fourth officer of the naval administration, don Anthony de J. Carra, and his clerk, don John B. Bernendez, are in this place.

(Signed)
ANDREW LOPEZ ARMESTO,
Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS,
30th of July 1805.

MOREAU LISLEY,
Interpreter.

(To be continued.)

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN NEWS,

Receceived by the ship Neptune, Stanton, from Liverpool, arrived at New York.

LONDON, November 7.

Our readers have perused the modest affecting account of the total defeat of the combined fleets, and the ever to be lamented death of lord Nelson, with those mixed feelings of grief, gratitude, and joy, which it is so well calculated to inspire. We have some interesting particulars to add to it:—

It has afforded much surprise, that the combined fleets should have adopted the resolution of putting to sea, and it has been supposed, that nothing but a total want of provisions could have induced them to hazard a battle with lord Nelson. The fact was not so—they had received orders to put to sea the first opportunity that should be afforded them by our fleet being weakened by detachments from it, or by stress of weather to quit the blockade of Cadiz. Their object was to make for the Mediterranean to collect in their passage the Carthagena squadron, and to proceed to Toulon, where, being joined by the vessels in that port, they would have formed a fleet of between forty and fifty sail of the line, with which it was their design to prevent, if possible, the sailing of any expedition with British troops from Malta, or any expedition with Russian troops from Corfu. Such is said to have been their plan; and the course they were steering, and vice admiral Collingwood's dispatches, justify us in giving credit to the assertion. The enemy heard of admiral Louis having been dispatched with seven sail of the line to Tetuan Bay for provisions and other necessaries, and they conceived that our fleet had thereby been diminished to about 20 sail of the line. I must not be imagined that his lordship remained directly off Cadiz with his fleet, o within sight of the port. His great objec was to induce them to come out. "L them come out" he would often say, "M object is not to induce them by the displa of all my force to remain in port, but t do every thing in my power to tempt the to come out." In pursuance of this desig he never kept all his fleet before Cadiz.—This was the manner in which he stationed his fleet. The Euryalus frigate was within half a mile of the mouth of the harbo to watch the enemy's movements, and give him the earliest intelligence: Off the harbor, but at a greater distance, he had abou 7 or 8 sail of the line. He remained himself off Cape St. Mary's with the remainder of his fleet, and a line of frigates extended and communicated between him and the seven or eight sail off Cadiz.—The advantage of this plan was that he could receive supplies and reinforcements off Cape St. Mary's, without the enemy's being informed of it, and thus they remained constantly ignorant of the real force under his command. But being acquainted as we have already said, with the circumstance of Admiral Louis having been dispatched with seven sail of the line, they conceived his force not to amount to more than 20 sail of the line. Great praise is due to the admiralty for the active and vigorous exertions they had made to place Lord Nelson's force in the best possible state; the combined fleets at Cadiz, had in a more particular manner fixed their attention—they had strong reason to suspect what their intentions were. Just before they came out of port, his Lordship had been reinforced by three or four sail of the line from home; of this, by Lord Nelson's judicious conduct in stationing his fleet, the enemy were uninformed.

His lordship had received from the admiralty on the 1st and 2d of October, such information as induced him to believe that the enemy would soon put to sea. He had arranged, before he left London to assume the command of the fleet, a plan by which he would fight the enemy upon a new principle; it was, we understand, extremely simple, but it was no sooner made known than it carried conviction to every naval officer; it afforded a complete remedy for that inconvenient system which requires a vast variety and frequent changes of signals. "I shall never distract my fleet," said he, "in the day of battle with a superabundance of signals." On the 4th of October he ordered all captains on board the Victory, and laid before them his new plan. It was one of the peculiar features of lord Nelson's character to be able, by the clearness and precision of his plan and orders to make every man understand him in an instant: the new plan carried immediate conviction to them; they all exclaimed, that it could not but be successful. The last order given before the action, was a short but comprehensive one; "England expects every man to do his duty." He determined himself to fight the Spanish admiral's ship, the Santissima Trinidada. It is worthy of remark, that he had before gained the highest honor in grapling with the Santissima Trinidada, in the action of the 14th of February 1797, off Cape St. Vincent. She was the largest ship in the world, carried 136 guns, and had four decks.—Lord Nelson ordered his own ship to be carried along side of his old acquaintance, as he called her, and she was lashed to her. How well the action was fought, how severe the conflict, admiral Collingwood's excellent letter informs us. The enemy were engaged at the muzzle of their guns.—Every one knows how full their ships always are of men, every seventy four gun ship has about nine hundred men; the Santissima Trinidada had sixteen hundred including a corps of troops, amongst whom were some sharp shooters. Captain Hardy who saw from the manner in which these sharp shooters fired from the main top of the Santissima Trinidada into the Victory their object was to pick out the officers and more particularly of course, that greatest of all heroes, repeatedly requested as we stated yesterday, lord Nelson to change his coat, which was decorated with the stars of the different orders, or at least to put on a great coat over it. His lordship replied that he had no time to do it. The first that was killed near his lordship, was his secretary Mr. Scott—he was killed by a musket ball which entered his head, and he fell dead instantly. The second shot a few minutes after, struck his lordship and entering below his left shoulder took a direction through the vital parts, he staggered against the officer near him, and was immediately carried below. The surgeons were busily employed upon the wounded, his lordship desired to take his turn. As soon as the surgeon examined the wou

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Alexandria Daily A

MONDAY, DECEM

From the

Extract of a letter from Captai
of the ſhip Reſolution, to
Glouceſter, dated

MALAGA, S

"On my paſſage from St.
boarded by the Revenge, 74
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That order ſtill exiſts.

"There have been a great
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Extract of a letter from Pari
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he saw it was mortal. The gallant hero had his eyes fixed attentively upon him. He saw the surgeon turn pale, and his countenance assume the deepest impression of grief—"it is mortal I see," he said. The surgeon did not or could not speak.

He desired to be placed upon a chair, and directed captain Hardy to attend him. He spoke no more of his wound, except when he first communicated to the captain the surgeon's conviction. He employed the short time he lived, about an hour, in dictating orders relative to the battle, in receiving reports, in enquiring what was the condition of the enemy, and what ships had struck. He had from the first thought that he should be wounded; but he spoke of the probability of it with his usual calmness. When he found just before the action that he had forced the enemy in such a situation that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed the utmost animation, and his usual confidence of victory; he said to captain Hardy, and the other officers who surrounded him on the quarter deck, "now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at least make sure of twenty of them. I shall probably lose a leg, but that will be purchasing a victory cheaply."

Even had the victory been purchaſed with that loſs alone, it would not have been cheaply purchaſed, but how much dearer a price has been paid for it. To the laſt moment of his precious life, he was able to give directions with the utmoſt clearneſs and preciſion. Like General Wolfe breathing out his life on the heights of Abraham he enquired "whether the enemy gave way?" He was gratified with the intelligence conveyed him almoſt every moment, that more of the enemy's ſhips had ſtruck. As life ebbed faſt away the number augmented. He was told that fifteen had ſtruck, he ſeemed enraptured with the intelligence. The laſt that ſtruck before his death was the ſuperb Santiſſima Trinidada. When he heard that ſhe had ſtruck he appeared convulsed with joy; he lived but a few moments afterwards. In his laſt moments, with that piety which had ever formed a diſtinguiſhed feature of his character, he returned thanks to God that he had permitted him to die in the arms of victory. He deſired his bleſſing to be conveyed to all who were the neareſt to his heart, and whom he could have wiſhed to have again embraced, 'but the will of God be done.' He laid his head upon the ſhoulder of captain Hardy, who remained with him to the laſt, and in a few moments his gallant ſoul eſcaped for ever!

Admiral Collingwood had previouſly received the account of his being mortally wounded;—Lord Nelſon had ſent him his final inſtructions, his affectionate regard, and his laſt farewell. It was known too on board the Santiſſima Trinidada that he had been wounded; juſt after he had received the wounds, there was a general ſhout on board the Spaniſh ſhips. Of the engagement we have received ſome few more particulars; the French and Spaniards both fought deſperately; the former ſeemed to wiſh to clear themſelves, from the imputation thrown upon them by the latter, after the action with Calder, of having wiſhed to make the Spaniards bear the brunt of the battle. Admiral Gravina is ſaid to have declared that he had been thruſt forward in that action, but that he would this time make the French take an equal ſhare; they did ſo, and both fought bravely. Many of our ſhips had two or more on them at a time. The Temeraire was boarded by two ſhips at once; they poured upon the quarter deck in great numbers, ruſhed to the flag ſtaff, and tore down the colours. Our gallant tars were in the higheſt degree enraged; they immediately turned to—cleared the deck of every one of the enemy; moſt were killed, the reſt were forced overboard; the colours were hoiſted amidſt loud huzzas, and the two ſhips which had boarded her, were forced in their turn to ſtrike their colors.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, December 23.

From the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Captain Daniel Rogers, of the ſhip Reſolution, to his owners, at Glouceſter, dated

Malaga, Sept. 20, 1805.

"On my paſſage from St. Andero, I was boarded by the Revenge, 74 guns, off Cadiz, and treated politely, although I had a Spaniſh cargo on board, and bound from one Spaniſh port to another; but I knew that I was clear, or I ſhould not have taken the wheat; there was an order of the court of St. James, not to ſtop neutral veſſels loaded with wheat, bound to Spaniſh ports, although it was Spaniſh property. That order ſtill exiſts.

"There have been a great number of American veſſels carried into Spaniſh ports, and condemned veſſels and cargo, but that is done with; there has been an order from Madrid to deliver them all up again."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 13th of October.

Ere this, you are prepared to hear of hoſtilities being commenced on the continent. From the different publications of the parties, judge for yourſelf the cauſe, and where the fault lies. You are as well qualified to fix it as I am. For a time, even after the Emperor left this, many calculated on peace; for although the Auſtrian army was in force, the emperor evidently calculated upon being joined by Ruſſia, before the French army could be in Italy, or on the Rhine. The extraordinary march and exertions of France have deceived Auſtria, and diſappointed all her expectations and calculations. The firſt cannon appears to have been fired on the 16th Vendemaire, 7th current, near Ulm, where the Auſtrians were defeated, having loſt two battalions complete, officers, ſoldiers, cannon and baggage. This will tend greatly to encourage one army and depreſs the other, and there is reaſon to believe that the Auſtrians will be forced out of the territory of Bavaria, and that the joint army will enter the Auſtrian dominions before they can be joined by a ſingle Ruſſian. There will be raiſed here within ſix months, an additional army of upwards of 300,000 volunteers and conſcripts, who will be ready to march wherever their ſervices may be required. This country appears to have power as pre-dominant by land as that of Great Britain by ſea. The probability is, that Auſtria will loſe conſiderably by the preſent war, and that if Ruſſia gains it will be Turkey and not France, that muſt ſuſtain the loſs.—England has put off the danger, at leaſt for a time, and prevented an invaſion, which even if not ſucceſsful, would produce great confuſion in the country; for ſhould 100,000 men have landed in different quarters, no one can doubt that it would have cauſed great injury; and with the fleet France now poſſeſſes and the immenſe number of gun veſſels, the thing appears to me very practicable, that is, to croſs the channel. As to the landing I will expreſs no opinion; military men know beſt.

The run on the bank is mentioned in a letter to one of your friends.* It now appears to have been effected by agents from the other ſide of the channel, as you will ſee by their papers. It will not produce the effect intended, though it has done injury and embarraſſed individuals. The bank ſtill continues to pay and to diſcount for the merchants and bankers. A few days I think will ſtop the run. A few bankers who would have had boldneſs and patriotiſm enough to come forward and declare that they would join to ſupport the bank, would have ſtopped it in a day; but they did not, and it has continued for a fortnight without intermiſſion. This ought to be a leſſon to all banks to make a more moderate dividend, to diſcount leſs, and to iſſue leſs paper. I queſtion whether any one could ſtand a ſevere run, though very ſolid.

* An extract from the letter here referred to is ſubjoined.

Paris, 7th Oct. 1805.

We are at this moment witneſſing a ſcene which may have great influence upon the commerce of this country, and materially affect the ſales of merchandize. The bank of France, which is a bank of diſcount and depoſit, and iſſues notes like other banks, has for ſome days paſt, and ſtill continues to have a run upon it. Of the cauſe I am ignorant. As yet they have paid upon demand all bills to the amount of 500 francs in ſpecie. Thoſe for 1000 francs they pay one half in ſpecie, and the other in paper. No one doubts that the bank is ſolid, and that a large capital would remain after paying all demands; yet every one is running to draw ſpecie from it, and in this way to ruin its credit, if not to deſtroy the inſtitution itſelf; an inſtitution which is rendered highly uſeful to commerce by its liberal diſcounts at 6 per cent. per ann. In conſequence of theſe diſcounts there will at all times be large ſums in notes not yet due for which ſpecie has been advanced by the bank. Under ſuch circumſtances it would ſeem impoſſible for the bank to pay all its notes as preſented. What the reſult will be, a few days more will probably decide.—Should the bank be deſtroyed, the Pariſians will lament their own folly, and repine at not having ſupported it. Already diſcounts for 30 to 60 days is up to 2 and 3 per cent. a month, for here every one is at liberty to charge as much he pleaſes, and the bankers, one and all, are engaged in that ſort of commerce. None of them charge their correſpondents leſs than three fourths, and moſt of them one per cent a month. But notes offered at their ſhop they bargain for according as money is more or leſs wanted, and of conſequence demand 1, 1 1-2, 2, or more, according to circumſtances, the paper of other bankers. As this run locks up all the ſpecie, the merchants on the ſeaboard will find leſs credit than before with their bankers here, and ſpecie will in like manner be locked up in the provinces; ſo that all trade will feel the effect for a time. One will not dare to ſell, and another will dread to purchaſe for fear of the impoſſibility of procuring means of payment.

During this run not a banker has offered to help the bank, and I doubt whether any one would advance ſix livers ſpecie to enable it to face the demand, though heretofore accuſtomed to have a million, accounted weekly by the inſtitution—and that at ſix per cent. per annum, while they were receiving the ſame paper at 9 or 12 per cent diſcount. Judge then if they do not injure themſelves in not coming forward jointly to ſupport it. The iſſue you ſhall be adviſed of as it may influence your ſpeculations.

From the Charleston Courier.

In the Courier of Monday last, we mentioned the arrival at this port of captain Brum, late master of the brig Success, of New-York, and captain Jordan, late master of the schooner Two Brothers, of Edenton, N. C. These gentlemen have furnished us with the following statements of the piratical treatment they experienced from the Spanish privateers, and of the condemnation of their vessels at Campeachy.

Captain Brum's Statement.

"I left Wilmington N. C. on the 11th April last, got to sea on the 17th, and proceeded on my voyage for Jamaica; nothing material occurred till the 3d of May, the Grand Turk bearing S. E. distant 4 or 5 leagues, was brought to by a sch'r mounting three carriage guns and some swivels, with about fifty men, shewed no colors; who after plundering me of cabin stores, and some boards told me to proceed on my course. May 9th, the East end of Jamaica bearing N. W. distant three leagues, was again plundered by three privateers under French colors, who after taking from me pork, bread, hams, cheese, rigging, &c. left me to pursue my course and the next day I arrived at Kingston. I sold my cargo and got returns in rum and specie, and being embargoed from May 24, to July 3, sailed from Port Royal July 6; on the 21st at 8 A. M. the west end of Cuba bearing E. N. E. distant three or four leagues was brought too by a Fench privateer, the Napoleon, who ordered me to lower down my boat and come on board with my papers, which was complied with; after examining my papers and breaking open some letters, he told me to proceed on my voyage—but in passing from the privateer to return on board my vessel, I was stopped by a felucca, called the Buen Onion, under Spanish colors, mounting one gun and four swivels, commanded by William Lazeres, who took all my papers, and sent a prize master and five men on board with me.

About midnight they got the brig in and anchored on the north side of Cuba among the rocks. After robbing the brig of every thing which they wanted, and damaging her stern post among the rocks, they anchored her on the 15th July about one and an half leagues from shore, in sight of the highlands of Bonavista; about the middle of the night I came on deck, and saw the prize-master and all his crew standing near the cabin door, but saw none of my people or passengers on deck; I soon went below again, not thinking myself safe with them on deck, as I thought from their proceedings they had determined to take the lives of me and my crew; about an hour after I went below I was alarmed by a yell and cry, and found the prize-master and his crew were fastning down the hatches and cabin doors, but contrary to their expectations not meeting with any opposition on the part of myself or crew, and not thinking proper to come below to execute their black design, they kept us confined till about 11 o'clock the next morning, when the privateer having again joined the brig, they came on board with most of their crew, armed with cutlasses, knives, &c. they opened one of the scuttles, and ordered us to come on deck one at a time, and as we came upon deck one after another, they beat and cut us with the aforementioned weapons; they sent the mate and part of my crew on board the privateer, and put the whole of the crew (except myself and captain Gaylord, a passenger) in irons; and at the same time telling me that I had come off d—d well, for, said one of the officers, if I was captain of the privateer I would hang you all at the yard-arm. They then broached a hogshead of rum, a barrel of sugar, and a barrel of coffee, and took what they wanted of each, together with some pork and beef and other stores, and ordered the brig for the port of Campeachy.

During the passage from Cape Antonio to Campeachy, the prize master and most of his crew manifested the most hostile disposition towards me and the passengers shutting us up all night in the cabin; and I was repeatedly warned by a French passenger, who understood and overheard some of their conversation, not to go on deck after dark, as the prize master was determined to murder me should an opportunity to do it without much noise occur. On my arrival at Campeachy, my papers were lodged with the Marine Tribunal, which is composed of two members, one is called the commandant, the other the judge; the latter draws up the sentence, which the Commandant signs, without any rgard to justice, treaties, or the law of nations; and as the laws and regulations of Spain, made and provided in these cases, will always be in favour of those who can or will pay most for it; and as the owners and agents of privateers (or rather pirates) can better afford to give one half of the American property sent in here by their cruisers, than the masters or owners can one fourth, to the Marine Tribunal, they of course condemn all that are sent in—there having been but one exception; this was the ship Citizen, of New-Orleans, capt. Churnsides, who on his arrival at that place applied for permission to sell his cargo, which was denied and the ship ordered off; capt. C. got under way about six o'clock in the evening and stood to sea, a Spanish privateer then in the port got under way at the same time, and about eight hours after boarded the ship and sent her back to Campeachy, after plundering the captain and supercargo of some watches and specie.

The Judge gave them to understand that the ship and cargo would be condemned; they made him an offer, which he accepted, of five hundred dollars; the ship was given up and the captors ordered to pay damages. The agent of the captors paid the Judge 1500 dollars, for condemning captain Brum's vessel, although the trial was spun out to nearly 3 months, from which sentence the captain appealed, and when he applied to the Tribunal for a condemnation and proceedings in the trial, together with some accounts and private papers, of his in their possession they refused to let him have them, or any part of them, unless he would revoke the appeal.

Captain Jordan's Statement.

"On my passage from Jamaica to North Carolina, to which I belonged, with a cargo of rum, the proceeds of a cargo of lumber, which I had carried to Jamaica, I was captured off Havanna by a Spanish privateer belonging to that place; my crew consisted of two white men and four negroes, slaves, belonging to gentlemen in North-Carolina, which was certified by the collector in Edenton, from whence I cleared on my outward passage; they took the negroes on board the privateer, together with all the vessel's and my private papers, contained in a pocket-book; put a prize-master and four men on board my vessel, and ordered her to Campeachy.

On my arrival at this place, the vessel, cargo & negroes, were condemned. On my expressing astonishment at the condemnation of my vessel, when every thing relative to her voyage was so fair and clear, and enquiring on what they grounded their desicion, they produced a letter from the captain of the privateer in which he asserted that I had told him the vessel and negroes were English property; I had never told him a word of the kind, nor did he ever ask me any such question. When I could do no more, I demanded a copy of the proceedings, together with my pocket book and private papers, all of which were positively refused me.

In addition to the above intelligence we are informed that a letter from the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, the Spanish minister at Washington, was in circulation at Campeachy, in which he recommends and approves the above described conduct towards the Americans. The above mentioned gentlemen endeavored to procure a copy of the letter but were refused.

Sixty barrels New Prime Beef,
JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
Henry K. May.
December 23. d1w

Mrs. Mary Hardester,
From Fell's Point, Baltimore,

HAS taken a houſe on Waſhington-ſtreet, near the Methodiſt meeting-houſe; and will open a School for teaching Reading and Needle-Work, on the firſt Monday in January; and, as ſhe comes well recommended, and will teach at the low price of *Three Dollars* per quarter, ſhe hopes to meet with encouragement from the public.

She will alſo board two or three girls, on moderate terms, and pay ſtrict attention to their perſons and morals.

December 23. eo3t*

The Subſcriber has for Sale, at his Store,
FRENCH BRANDY, in pipes
Sugar, by the barrel
Cider and Apples, by the barrel
Soft ſhell'd Almonds, by the frail
70 boxes of Muſkatel Raiſins
6 boxes of large Prunes
700 buſhels Rhode-Iſland Potatoes
20 buſhels do. Beets
3000 wt. Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe; part of a ſuperior quality
Large New-York Cabbage-heads
Green Grapes, in jars
Candles and Soap, in boxes
A parcel of excellent Flax
Firſt rate Cavendiſh Tobacco
Sweet Oranges, Limes and Lemons—and a general aſſortment of Groceries.
A. Willis.
December 21. ot

☞ The higheſt price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this Paper.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar)
A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By MRS. GLASS.

1ſt. Containing directions how to roaſt, boil and dreſs to perfection, every thing neceſſary to be ſent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Haſhes, Fricaſſees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preſerving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this ſubject more complete than the above. It is alſo the moſt modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was publiſhed in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many ſuperflouous diſhes, and ſubſtituting others more uſeful.

December 20. d

Diſtrict of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *Alexander Henderſon* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the aſſiſtant judges of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congreſs for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict aforeſaid, and has ſtated therein that he is in actual confinement in the priſon rules of Alexandria county, at the ſuit of ſundry creditors of the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, and of one John M'Pherſon, lately trading in copartnerſhip; the ſaid John M'Pherſon reſiding and carrying on the buſineſs of the ſaid copartnerſhip in the city of New-York, under the firm of John M'Pherſon and Co.: And the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, reſiding and carrying on the buſineſs of the copartnerſhip in the town of Alexandria, under the firm of Alexander Henderſon and Co. and the ſaid Alexander Henderſon being unable to diſcharge the ſaid claims with others againſt him, has offered to deliver up to the uſe of his creditors, all his property real, perſonal, or mixed: Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, and of the copartnerſhip aforeſaid, that on Monday the 6th day of next January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court houſe in Alexandria, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, and a truſtee appointed agreeable to the ſaid act of Congreſs, unleſs cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary,

By order of the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, this 17th day of December, 1805.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Dec. 20. d

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting uunder the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tt

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

A good Blackſmith wanted.

To be rented, for one or more years,

AN excellent ſtand for a Blackſmith and Tavern. There is on the premiſes two new houſes, with a ſmith's ſhop and tools and a good garden encloſed, and the tenant may be accommodated with a few acres more if required—poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of January next. A perſon who can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement. Apply to

JOHN BALL.

Alexandria County, diſtrict of Columbia, Nov. 22. } oawtlD

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subſcribers ſtable on Friday morning laſt a light BAY HORSE, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, lately ſhod all round, mane hogged, and tail docked, four black hoofs, and a large belly. He was about ten days ſince bought of Mr. *Joſeph Gowan*, living near the four mile run. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences.

ISAAC ENTWISTLE.

December 2. 3taw

N. B. wanted from 10 to 1500 buſhels of good clean barley, for which a generous price will be given.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

In COMMON COUNCIL,
7th December, 1805.

THE committee, appointed to examine the collector's accounts, made the following report:

"Purſuant to an order of council we have proceeded to examine the collector's books, and find that conſiderable progreſs has lately been made in the collection, that ſince the collector made his report to Council, near three thouſand dollars has been received, notwithſtanding which a number of wealthy citizens are ſtill much in arrears, and about one half the laſt aſſeſſments is believed to be yet unpaid.

Given under our hands, this fifth day of December, 1805.

JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN McKINNEY,

Which report is ordered to be publiſhed, and notice given that the Collector will proceed to diſtreſs for all taxes, that ſhall remain unpaid after the twenty-fifth day of December.

(Teſt)
JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

December 9. 1awt25D

NEGROES TO HIRE.

THE ſubſcriber will hire, to the higheſt bidder, for the enſuing year, about thirty Negroes, amongſt which are ſeveral handſome boys and girls. The terms will be made known on the day of hiring, which will be on the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at Colcheſter, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

George Jenkins.

December 20. eo3t*

N. B. Theſe negroes will be hired by families or ſeparately.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of choosing 9 directors of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin, *Caſhr.*

Dec. 16 eo4w.

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Wincheſter, will pleaſe inſert the above four weeks in their reſpective news-papers.

SALT.

1300 *buſhels Coarſe Turk's Iſland Salt,*
NOW LANDING
And for ſale by *John Tucker,*
Who has on hand
Sugar in hhd. and bbls.—a few bags of Coffee—and Spaniſh Hides.

Dec. 16. eo3w.

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Have received per ſchooner Lydia, from Boſton, and offer for Sale,

64 tons Plaiſter Paris
13 pipes Bourdeaux Brandy
30 boxes Mould Candles
30 do. dipt do.
200 neſts Hingham boxes.

Alſo, in Store,

7 pipes Holland Gin
4 pipes French Brandy
40 barrels Boſton Pork
8 hogſheads Molaſſes
100 reams Wrapping Paper
20 kegs Richmond Manufactured Tobacco
900 Tile——and
6 quarter pipes Old L P Madeira Wine

ALSO,

A general aſſortment of Boots and Shoes.

December 11. eo2w

SALT.

2000 *buſhels fine Liverpool SALT,*
JUST ARRIVED,
And for ſale from on board the brig Preſident by
JOHN TUCKER,
Who has on hand,

20 bbls. New-York prime PORK,
30 do. POTATOES
50 hhds. Maſcovado SUGAR
100 bbls. do. do.
30 do. choice HERRINGS
A few bags COFFEE
Imperial, }
Hyſon, } TEAS
Young Hyſon & }
Hyſon Skin }
2 pipes old Cognac BRANDY, &c.

N. B. Caſh given for FLAXSEED.

November 15. eo

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT two-ſtory Brick Dwelling HOUSE, ſituate on the corner of *Duke & St. Aſaph ſtreet,* lately occupied by RICHARD VEITCH—Apply to

THOMAS CLAGGETT

November 12. eo

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by *Thomas Matthews*—Likewiſe, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the ſubſcriber—who has four elegant EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS for ſale.

E. JANNEY.

10th month, 25th. 2awtf

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,
About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 19. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the ſecond day of February, 1806, will be ſold, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the Potomack, in the county of King George adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 356 acres.—On this land is an excellent landing for a fiſhery, a ſalt marſh of about 40 acres, from which immenſe quantities of hay may be cut, and furniſhes the beſt fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A conſiderable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with ſhell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with intereſt. A deed of truſt will be required to ſecure the payment of the purchaſe money.

Gerard Alexander.

December 14. 1aw6t+

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, aſſiſted by one or more Uſhers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the ſpace of ſeveral years paſt, with great credit: his department is conſonant to his ſtation, and to the accompliſhments of a ſcholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the ſymptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this inſtitution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the Engliſh language grammatically: Geography, Hiſtory, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageouſly ſituated for an inſtitution of this nature, than this—Its ſituation is very elevated and the air ſalubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the neceſſaries of life are cheap and may eaſily be procured. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of ſchool.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A ſmall contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchaſe of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3m

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,
A Handſome aſſortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will ſell low for caſh, or on ſhort credit, to punctual cuſtomers.

Superfine Cloths and Caſſimers,
Winſor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waiſtcoating,
Fancy Moleſkins and Florentines,
Silk Ploſh and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twiſt and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hoſe,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hoſe,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Waſh Leather & Riding Gloves
Sattins, Luteſtrings and Perſians,
Luteſtring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats,
Roſe and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Oſnabrigs,
Dowlaſſes and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suſpenders,
Imperial and Young Hyſon Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court, of the ſaid county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *John Bowling*, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of June next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate.

Elizabeth Bowling.

December 7. 2aw6w

This day is Publiſhed,
An for Sale at ROBERT GRAY's *Book-store, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marſhall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompſon.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Captain BLACK, *from* ANTIGUA,
A quantity of Sweet Oranges;
ALSO,
A quantity of nice dried Currants, &c.

Matthew Eakin.

December 21. d3t

---

20 Pipes very choice Madeir Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. B tholomews, and for ſale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has laid a conſiderable ti in the Weſt-Indies.

---

15 hogſheads }
12 tierces } Prime retailing Molaſſes
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muſcat Wine
4 half butts Conſtantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogſheads }
15 barrels } New-England Rum
50 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey
6 caſks refined Britiſh Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Juſt received, and for ſale, for caſh or on th uſual credits.

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 21. d

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of truſt, bearing da the 26th day of September, 1804, from Phi lip Wanton to the ſubſcriber, for the purpo therein mentioned, will be ſold, to the high eſt bidder, on the premiſes, on THURSDA the 2d day of January, 1806,

A valuable Frame Dwelling-Hou and Lot of Ground, with a Tannery thereon, the town of *Centreville*, now in the occupanc of Mr. Daniel Harrington. A liberal credi will be allowed, which will be particularly d clared at the place and time of ſale.

Samuel Craig, *Truſtee.*

December 6. 1aw2w&2awt

Drugs and Medicines.

Theſubſcriber has for SALE, at his Shop on th north ſide of King-ſtreet, between Fairfax Royal-ſtreets,

A large and general Aſſortment

MEDICINES,

Lately imported from APOTHECARY's HAL LONDON—together with the following

PAINTS:

White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in ke 1.4 cwt each.

Red Lead in kegs, 200 weight each.

Venetian Red, in caſks, 200 do. each.

Spaniſh Whiting, by the hogſhead or in ſma ler quantities.

Spaniſh Brown, ground in oil, in kegs cwt each, or dry.

Vermillion, Pruſſian Blue, No. 1 and 2, Patent Yellow.

Alſo, a variety of the moſt celebrated

Patent Medicines now in uſe,

With a few boxes of COLORS of diff ſizes.

The above articles will be ſold very low caſh, or on a credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Ch for the uſe of private families or for ſea, acco panied with plain and ſuitable directions.

A. Sanderſon.

October 22. 1a

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber will rent the houſe on Fairf ſtreet, near Duke-ſtreet, lately occupied Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *Jo Tucker.*—As ſome perſon has reported that houſe is liable for back rents, the following c tificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (original proprietor of the lot) who leaſed house and lot to me on an annual ground-re proves, that there is no truth in the ſaid port.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have recei all the ground-rents due on a lot, in the tow Alexandria, on Fairfax-ſtreet, leaſed of me Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of Feb ary, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1a

I wiſh to employ a Man

To manage a ſmall Farm at the mout Hunting-Creek, near Alexandria. A perſon dable of conducting a large garden would be ferred.

James Craik.

December 3. 1aw4

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed, by COTTOM *and* STEWA *and for Sale, at their Store,*
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:
OR
The NEW MAN OF FEELI

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.